

What is claimed is:

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- 1 1. A method for reducing test data volume in the testing of logic products,
2 comprising the steps of:
3 (a) generating original test vector data including care bits and non-care bits;
4 (b) filling said non-care bits with a repeated value to form a highly
5 compressible test vector data set; and
6 (c) compressing said highly compressible test vector data set to form a
7 compressed test vector data set.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
2 transmitting said compressed test vector data set to a test system; and
3 recovering the care bits of said original test vector data from said
4 compressed vector data set, for loading into input latches of a tester in said test
5 system.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein said step (b) comprises:
2 generating a background vector data set; and
3 forming a differential vector data set by XORing said care bits with
4 corresponding bits in said background vector data set.
- 1 4. The method of claim 3, wherein said XORing sets a substantial portion of
2 said care bits to a value of 0 in said differential vector data set.
- 1 5. The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of attaching a header to

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2 said differential vector data set, said header identifying an algorithm and seed used
3 to generate said background vector data set, wherein said differential vector data
4 set with attached header form said highly compressible test vector data set.

1 6. The method of claim 5, wherein said recovering step comprises:
2 decompressing said compressed test vector data set;
3 extracting said differential vector data set and attached header;
4 reconstructing said background vector data set from said header; and
5 XORing said reconstructed background vector data set with said extracted
6 differential vector data set to form a reconstructed test vector data set.

1 7. The method of claim 6, wherein said reconstructed test vector data set
2 comprises the care bits of the original test vector data, with the non-care bits
3 having the values of the corresponding background vector data bits.

1 8. The method of claim 3, wherein said background vector data set comprises
2 a random distribution of bits having values of both "0" and "1".

1 9. A method for reducing test data volume in the testing of logic products,
2 comprising the steps of:
3 generating redundant test vectors from original test vector data; and
4 utilizing a repeat capability of a tester to load input latches of the tester with
5 the redundant vectors.

1 10. The method of claim 9, wherein said step of generating redundant test

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2 vectors comprises repeating a care bit value encountered in a first test vector of
3 said original test vector data in non-care bits of neighboring test vectors.

1 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said original test vector data comprises a
2 matrix of test vectors arranged in rows and columns, and said care bit value is
3 repeated in the same column for each row of said matrix, until a different care bit
4 value is encountered.

1 12. The method of claim 11, wherein when said different care bit value is
2 encountered, said different care bit value is repeated in the same column for each
3 row of said matrix, until another different care bit value is encountered.

1 13. A computer-usable medium storing computer-executable instructions, said
2 instructions when executed implementing a process for reducing test data volume
3 in the testing of logic products, comprising the steps of:

4 (a) in original test vector data comprising care bits and non-care bits, filling
5 said non-care bits with a repeated value to form a highly compressible test vector
6 data set; and

7 (b) compressing said highly compressible test vector data set to form a
8 compressed test vector data set.

1 14. The computer-usable medium of claim 13, said process further comprising:
2 transmitting said compressed test vector data set to a test system; and
3 recovering the care bits of said original test vector data from said
4 compressed vector data set, for loading into input latches of a tester.

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1 19. The method of claim 18, wherein said background vector data set has a
2 random distribution of bits having values of 0 and 1.

1 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said XORing sets a substantial portion of
2 said care bits to a value of 0.

1 21. A method for testing logic products comprising:

2 applying a first testing technique to said logic products during a first testing
3 period, said first testing technique comprising loading input latches of a tester for
4 testing said logic products with test vectors comprising a random distribution of
5 bits; and

6 applying a second testing technique to said logic products during a second
7 testing period following said first testing period, said second testing technique
8 comprising loading said input latches by repeating test vectors of a minimum set
9 of test vectors obtained by repeating a last care bit in neighboring non-care bit
10 positions.

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1 22. The method of claim 21, wherein said first testing period is approximately
2 10% of the test patterns testing approximately 95% of the faults, and said second
3 testing period is approximately 90% of the test patterns testing approximately 5%
4 of the faults.

1 23. The method of claim 21, wherein said first testing period consists of tests
2 sufficient for achieving a certain fault coverage threshold that is lower than the
3 total fault coverage objective for the full testing period, and said second testing
4 period consists of additional tests sufficient to raise the fault coverage to the total
5 fault coverage objective for the full testing period.

1 24. The method of claim 23 wherein said second test period would contain
2 several more tests than said first period.